A Geographical Study of Migration of Godda District

Synopsis

Submitted for Registration to the Ph.D. (Geography) in the

University Department of Geography

Faculty of Social Science

Ranchi University, Ranchi

2025

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1. A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH TOPIC

Migration, the demographic process of movement of people from one geographical area to another within a time interval involving change of usual place of residence, has a special significance in population analysis.

The research topic "A geographical study of migration in Godda district" delves into patterns, trends, factors, and the effect of migration in Godda district. This study aims to explore the specific factors of migration in Godda district.

Migration is an important feature of human civilization and it's a global phenomenon in modern times. Due to globalization and expansion of transportation and communication, it has become a part of globalization process of industrialization and urbanization. In several countries, it has been observed that industrialization and economic development has been accompanied by huge scale movements of people from rural to urban area and one district to another district, one state to another state.

2. STATE OF THE ART

Migration involves crossing the boundaries of political or administrative units for a defined minimum duration and encompasses movements by refugees, displaced individuals, uprooted populations, and economic migrants. Historically, migration has been a long-standing response to poverty. Recent studies, such as those by Hofmann et al., have increasingly focused on how climatic factors impact human migration. Their research, which includes two meta-analyses, systematically reviews the quantitative empirical literature on climate-related migration, offering insights from a methodological standpoint. Hofmann (2021) recommends that future empirical studies should use approaches relevant to and reflective of local contexts to ensure high comparability and transparency. A recent study on rural-to-urban migration in developing countries highlights that this type of migration is influenced by a range of factors and involves significant returns and costs. According to the study, climatic shocks and conflicts have emerged as major drivers of

migration to urban areas. It has been found that policyinduced barriers are not desirable as they hinder labor market adjustment and sometimes small nudges can be sufficient to facilitate migration to productive areas (Selod 2021). Satyaki Mitra conducted a study on Migration and Human Capital formation to understand link in Indian scenario with respect to inland migration of unskilled workers. He found that importance of migration in accumulating human capital, for both urban as well as for rural areas, and thereby to play a role in poverty alleviation policies is considerable (Mitra 2022). A study is conducted on Indian Migration to the Gulf Countries, the Gulf region has been a significant destination for Indian labor migrants for a long time. It has provided Indian workers both the security of earning and uncertainty of "home" as these migrant workers have been termed as "guest workers" in the Gulf in this study he analyzes the challenging lives of Indian labor migrants in the Gulf. He also explored the history and recent trends of the Indian labor migration to the Gulf while situating the selected novel into the trends of the region. He showed that Gulf has created opportunities for Indian workers and has provided economic stability to the working class, but at the same time, creates troubles for migrant workers as they face difficulties in day-to-day life (Deepa 2023).

In Albania and India was found that migration by male members of household s placed greater strains of responsibility on the young and reduced the informal family support networks for the old (Srivastava and Sasikumar 2003).

Ohlinger (2008) stated after gauging the human history that the human beings started migrating around sixty thousand years ago from Africa. The human beings first moved to Central Asia and from there, after thousands of years, the human species spread to Europe, Siberia, the North and the South America. And within the span of fifty thousand years all the five continents were occupied by human beings.

Maharatna (2003) considers that migration and movements of human populations have always been an integral element in the history of humankind. Migration plays an important role in the development of human beings.

According to Kamble (1983) migration is a movement of a person from one village or town to other village or town, provided such movement is not of causal nature like visit, tour etc. Lee (1966) defines migration broadly as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. There is no restriction to move a short distance or long distance, no distinction between voluntary or involuntary nature of movement, and no distinction is also made between external and internal haviourgeographical location to another geographical locations at a particular time. Based on the space factor, migration can be divided into internal migration and international migration since migration within these geographical locations takes place differently from each other.

The scientific study of migration as a subject is a recent achievement. Ravenstein's paper on "Laws of Migration" in 1880s provided the earliest examples of scientific studies of internal migration though internal migration was a common phenomenon of human behaviour during his time. But from the research and study point of view, it took long time to be incorporated as an academic discipline. In the words of Greenwood and Hunt (2003), migration research did not take off till 1930s 5 because of the unavailability of data

Building on Ravenstein's Law of Migration, Lee (1966) categorized the forces influencing migration perceptions into "push" and "pull" factors. Push factors are negative conditions that drive migrants away from their place of origin, while pull factors are positive aspects that attract migrants to new destinations with the expectation of improving their lifestyle. In recent years, migration has become a significant international issue requiring attention. In Asian countries, common factors such as regional inequality, underemployment, and a shortage of labor-intensive industries contribute to migration.

According to Sengupta and Ghosal (2011), though the rural to urban migration takes place in large number, rural to rural migration also is equally present in India. Nonavailability of agricultural works in the source district throughout the year makes the agricultural laborers migrate to the irrigated areas where agricultural works are available throughout the year.

In their work "An Overview of Migration in India, Its Impacts and Key Issues," Srivastava and Sasikumar (2003) examined the effects of both internal and international migration, highlighting their large-scale impacts on economic growth and poverty reduction across various regions of the country. Their research also explored patterns, trends, and characteristics of labor migration, assessed existing government and nongovernment policies and programs, and briefly addressed critical policy issues and potential options.
Prasad et al. (2009) explained the “socio-economic and demographic” features of migrants and their types, pattern, history, and migration in their paper “Migration to Greater Mumbai Urban Agglomeration: A Study of Characteristics of Principal Migrants and Their Social Linkage”.

Bhattacharjee (2020) reveals in the study “Development and internal out-migration in India in the post-economic reform era” where internal out-migration aspects within the country after the post-independence era at the state level. She used the panel regression method to measure the states’ out-migration behaviour in development policies’ milieu. The study development has Zachariah (2001) has given a view point related to population growth and demand supply of working been categorized in different sectors like sectorwise, gender-wise, stream-wise, etc. population. According to him, India is a better place than U.S. in the matter of using migration as a means for cropping with problems arising from demographic transition. The BIMARUO states are demographically behind than the southern states. During 2001-2016 when the proportion of young workers would decrease 20 percent in Kerala that Rajasthan would be increasing by 50 percent and that in Uttar Pradesh 45 percent. And this demographic lag will be fill up inter-states’ migration from north to south which will benefited both regions.

In developing countries like India, migration takes place not due to the so-called pull forces of the migrant’s destination place as usually happens in case of developed countries, but because of acute poverty, unemployment, natural calamities and underdevelopment of migrant’s origin place (Mukherjee, 1993).

According to 1991 census, total lifetime migrants in Jharkhand are about 6.3 million that is 29 percent of the population of Jharkhand (RGI, 1991).

when a large number of people migrated overseas mainly as indentured labor to British colonies (Mazumdar, 1965) as well as to other parts of the country mainly Assam and West Bengal as plantation labourer and industrial workers (Thakur, 1988 and Subramanyam, 1990).

3. PROBLEMS TO BE INVESTIGATED

- This study will try to investigate state of migration in Godda district.
- To find out the major causes of migration in Godda district.
- To know the role of government polices at district level, in shaping migrations patterns.

4. OBJECTIVE OF THE INVESTIGATION AND MOTIVATION

- To study the demographic characteristics of migrants, such as age, gender, education level, and socioeconomic status of Godda district.
- To identify the push factors influencing migration decisions, such as economic opportunities, political instability, social networks, or environmental factors in the district.
- Examine the role of government policies, both at local and state levels, in shaping migrations patterns.

5. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

To carry forward this study we will take certain presumed conditions. The validity of these conditions will be under investigation throughout the study. After concluding the whole study, we will be able to examine these hypotheses one by one. And the credibility of the research will be tested using suitable statistical tools. This analysis will provide our final results for this study of our presumed view is as following:

- In Godda push factor is dominating and play role in affecting Migration.
- Migration is seasonal, from rural to urban areas.
- There is a change in demography condition of the district.

6. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Villages and blocks will be selected for the collection of the data, as migration is active process in this region. The researcher will collect the primary data through schedule, interview, and questionnaire methods since the researcher is familiar with the culture and language of the people of the study region. The respondents will be chosen through simple random sampling and snow ball sampling as the researcher will target respondents whose family members migrate.

The collected data will be tabulated accordingly, different charts and diagram will be constructed with the help of collected data. Different statistical and computer techniques will be made used for representation of the data.

Maps and diagrams will be made using various computer techniques like using GIS tools like Q, ArcGIS, and ERDAS.

After the data has been collected, tabulated and represented with the help of appropriate diagrams and charts; then analysis and interpretation of the data will be followed.

7. SELECTION OF THE FIELD

The district of Godda has been selected for this study due to several motivating factors that encouraged the researcher to initiate the investigation.

- The Economic Survey of India has reported that Jharkhand lost approximately 5 million of its working-age population due to migration between 2001 and 2011.
- The region of Godda district has experienced migration in recent years.
- The researcher lives in the study region and is well-acquainted with the causes of migration in the area.
- The researcher has observed numerous efforts by the state government to deter the outflow of people from the region.

8. STUDY AREA:

Godda district is situated in the northeastern part of Jharkhand state. It lies between latitude 24° 49' 37.20" N and longitude 87° 12' 45.00" E. (Fig -1 & 2)

Godda district was once part of the former Santhal Pargana. It is bordered to the north by Saheb Ganj district, to the south by Dumka district, to the east by Pakur district, and to the west by Banka and Bhagalpur districts in Bihar. The administrative headquarters of the district is Godda.

According to the 2011 census, the population of Godda district is 13,13,551 persons, with urban population of 64,419 and the rural population of 12,49,132. The district comprises of 172 numbers of panchayats and 2304 no. of villages.

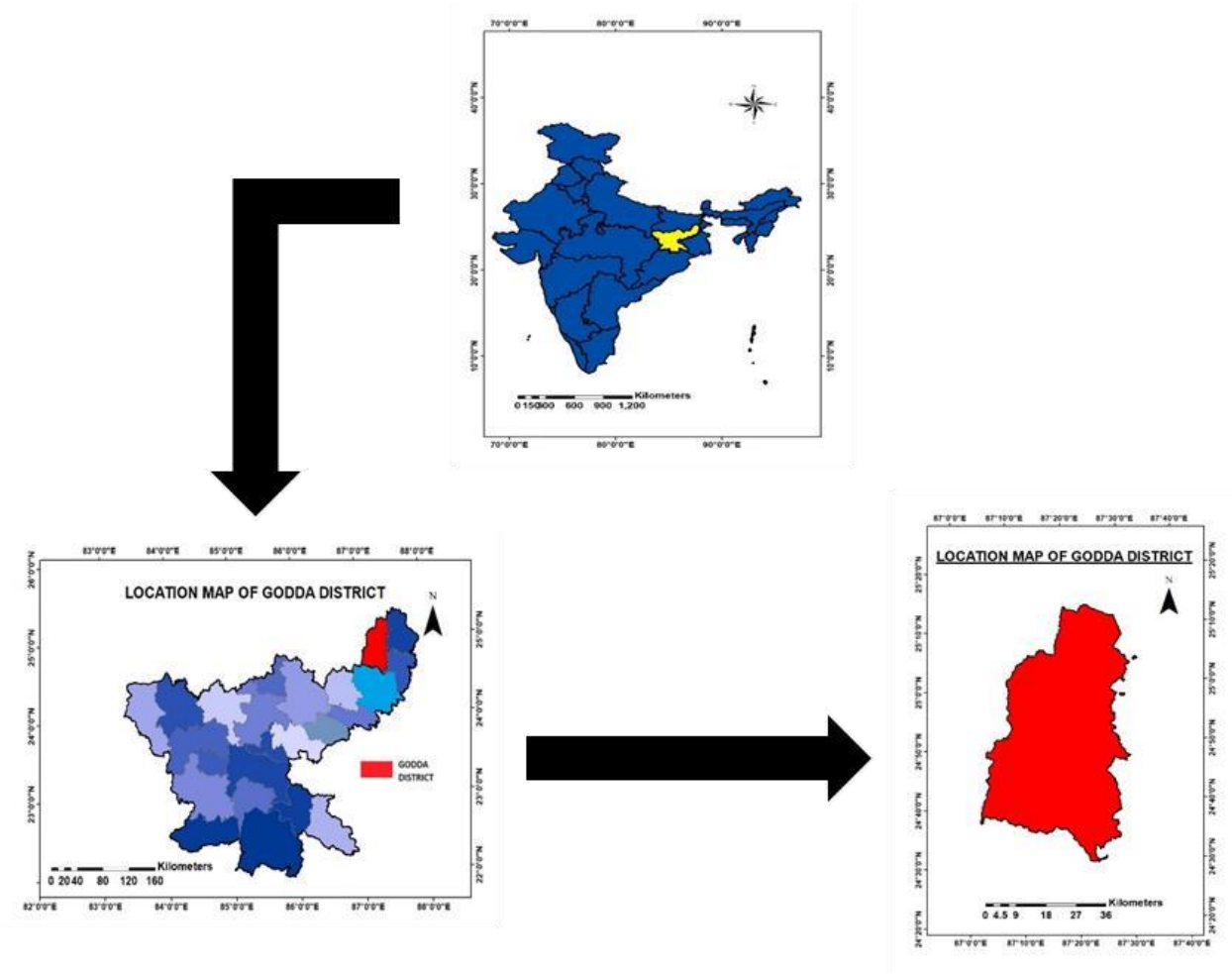

Fig 1: Location map of Godda

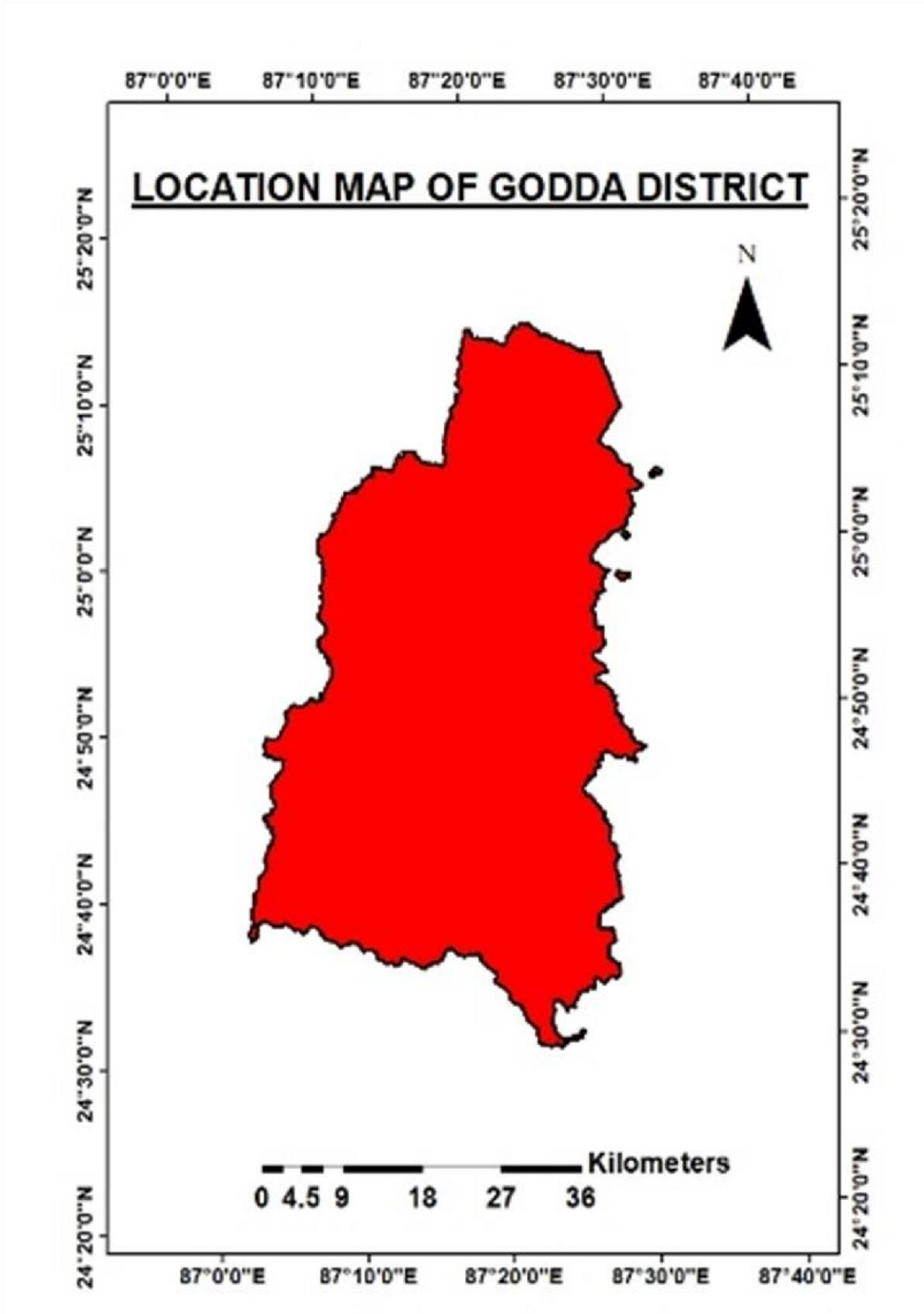

Fig 2: Map of Godda district

9. SLECTION OF THE INFORMANTS

Selection of the informants for the collection of data is very crucial in surveying. In order to get proper information of the migration in Godda district the informant are those people who have migrated. The information regarding the trends and patterns of migration will be collected from the people concerned. Most of the primary data will be used during the writing of thesis will be obtained from them. Snow ball sampling technique will be used for selecting the informants.

10. SAMPLE SIZE

The total population of Godda district is about 13 lakhs, out of which around 10% is affected by migration. Since it is not possible to collect data from every single migrant, a sample size of 400 migrants will be considered for the purpose of study, Four Blocks will be selected in Godda district, Jharkhand.

11. TENTATIVE CHAPTERS

Introduction

Chapter 1: Geographical Background

Chapter 2: Factors affecting migration

Chapter 3: Rural Urban migration in Godda district

Chapter 4: Problems of migration

Chapter 5: Government initiatives and policies for migrant

Conclusion

Bibliography

Appendix

12. SOURCES OF DATA AND TOOLS TO BE USED IN COLLECTION OF DATA

For the study of demographic changes over the area census and primary information will be used to identify and detect the changes taking place for a certain period of time. For study of migration condition of the people survey and interview can be conducted in households. Some secondary data will be also used for understanding the pattern of migration that has been carried out for the past years. Data will be collected for the examination of migration condition in the district which will include parameters like (gender-based migration, age-based migration, season-based migration, caste-based migration)

For demographic changes census data of various year will be used as a secondary source to identify the changes in population of the district.

13. ANALYSIS OF DATA

Data obtained from various sources will be analyzed through different statistical tools. For the Quantitative analysis it will include SPSS for demographic data and trends. Geographic information systems (GIS) software to visualize migration patterns spatially and identity hotspots or trends.

So, both the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data is required for the best result to be carried out.

14. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Migration a process of changing the usual place of residence, started with the beginning of the humankind is a very prominent field of research in the academic world.

The study of migration is of paramount significance as it offers insights into societal, economic, and political dynamics on both local and national level.

Understanding migration patterns, drivers and consequences is crucial for policy makers, researchers and communities to develop informed policies and interventions.

By examining migration researchers can explore issues such as Labor market dynamics, cultural integration, demographic changes, and the impact of displacement, contributing to the advancement of strategies to address contemporary challenges in a rapidly changing world.

15. ITS RELEVANCE TO PRESENT DAY PROBLEM AND NEED TO THE SOCIETY

The study will help to know the current scenario of the Godda district migration pattern and will able to relate present day issues and imperative to society's needs. Understanding migration is crucial for addressing issues such as labor market shortages, out – migration problems, integrations of diverse population into host society. By understanding these issues migration policy will be revised by the government for betterment of their problem related to migration of Godda district. It also allows proactive planning and preparation for future migrant.

16. CONTRIBUTION TO THE EXIXTING KNOWLEDGE

This research contributes to the existing knowledge on migration by providing a comprehensive analysis of contemporary migration dynamics. This study will help in understanding the relationship between the interstate migration of people and labourers who generate additional income by migrating to other places. To what extent the various initiatives by the government are functional in the ground level will also be analyzed in this

study. This study will be valuable in addressing the effectiveness of existing migration policies and interventions and contribute to the development of more inclusive and sustainable migration governance frameworks in the study area.

17. FUTURE WORK

Migration continues to be a dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon with far -reaching implications for communities and societies worldwide. Some of the future works that can be done are like Study on Climate Migration, Research for making better policy on migration, analysis of the migration trends of study area, Study on policy evaluation and innovation.

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